

MON

Base, groveling, worthless wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addison.*
 His friendship still to few confin'd,
 Were always of the middling kind;
 No fools of rank, or mongrel breed,
 Who vain would pass for lords indeed. *Swift's Miscel.*
MONIMENT. *n. f.* [from *mones*, Lat.] It seems here to signify inscription.

Some others were driven and dissent
 Into great ingots and to wedges square,
 Some in round plates withouten monument. *Fairy Queen.*
TO MONISH. *v. a.* [from *mones*, Lat.] To admonish, of which it is a contraction.

Monish him gently, which shall make him both willing to
 amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*
MONISHER. *n. f.* [from *monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.
MONITION. *n. f.* [from *monitus*, Latin; *monition*, Fr.]
 1. Information; hint.
 We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other
 periods, such as we have of the day, by successive light and
 darkness. *Holder on Time.*
 2. Instruction; document.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends,
 but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself. *L'Estrange.*
 After sage *monitions* from his friends,
 He turns to politics his dangerous wit. *Swift.*

MONITOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or in-
 forms of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an
 upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look
 to the boys in his absence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is
 eminent; he but his scholar, and you are safe. *Bacon.*
 It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have these notions
 also firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his bosom, his
 law in his heart, and to have such a conscience as might be
 its own auditor. *South's Sermons.*

We can but divine who it is that speaks; whether Perilus
 himself, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third person. *Dryden.*
 The pains that come from the necessities of nature, are
monitors to us to beware of greater mischiefs. *Locke.*

MONITORY. *adj.* [from *monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying
 useful instruction; giving admonition.
 Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory*
 and instructive. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

He is so taken up still, in spite of the *monitory* hint in my
 essay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*
MONITORY. *n. f.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him
 prisoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for
 that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*

MONK. *n. f.* [from *monach*, Saxon; *monachus*, Latin; *monachos*, Gr.]
 One of a religious community bound by vows to certain ob-
 servances.

'T would prove the verity of certain words,
 Spoke by a holy monk. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Abbeusleek, as one weary of the world, gave over all,
 and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a melan-
 choly Mahometan monk. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

The dromish monks, the scorn and shame of manhood,
 Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
 And nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*
Monks, in some respects, agree with regulars, as in the
 substantial vows of religion; but in other respects, *monks*
 and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied
 up to so strict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MONKEY. *n. f.* [from *monikin*, a little man.]
 1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing some
 resemblance of man.
 One of them shewed me a ring that he had of your daugh-
 ter for a *monkey*: Tubal, it was my turquoise; I would not
 have given it for a wilderness of *monkeys*. *Shakespeare.*
 More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires
 than a *monkey*. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Other creatures, as well as *monkeys*, destroy their young
 ones by faultless fondness. *Locke on Education.*
 With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
 But apes and *monkeys* are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. A word of contempt, or slight kindness.
 This is the *monkey's* own giving out; she is persuaded I
 will marry her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Poor *monkey*! how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakespeare.*
MONKERY. *n. f.* [from *monk*.] The monkish life.
 Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of
 vows, nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent
 votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery*. *Hall.*

MONKHOOD. *n. f.* [from *monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.
 He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged
 to it. *Atterbury.*

MONKISH. *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monklike; pertaining to monks;
 used by monks.
 The public charities are a greater ornament to this city

than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed
 religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all those
monkish and superstitious foundations of which she vainly
 boasts. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

Rise, rise, Roocommon, see the Blenheim mule,
 The dull constraint of *monkish* rhyme refuse. *Swift.*
MONK'S-HOOD. *n. f.* A plant.
MONK'S-RHUBARB. *n. f.* A species of dock: its roots are
 used in medicine.

MONOCHORD. *n. f.* [from *monos* and *chorde*.]
 1. An instrument of one string: as, the trumpet marine. *Har.*
 2. A kind of instrument anciently of singular use for the regu-
 lating of sounds: the ancients made use of it to determine
 the proportion of sounds to one another: when the chord was
 divided into two equal parts, so that the terms were as one
 to one, they called them unisons; but if they were as two
 to one, they called them octaves or diapasons; when they
 were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes;
 if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or dia-
 tesserons; if the terms were as five to four, they called it
 diton, or a tierce major; but if the terms were as six to five,
 then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and,
 lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they
 called it a demiton or dieze: the *monochord* being thus divid-
 ed, was properly that which they called a system, of which
 there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of
 the *monochord*. *Harris.*

MONOCULAR. *adj.* [from *monos* and *oculus*.] One-eyed; having
 only one eye.
 He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient
 white hawthorn tree, which, because the budded before
 others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the
 prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Hawd.*
 Those of China repute all the rest of the world *monocular*.
Granville's Sup.

MONODY. *n. f.* [from *monos* and *odia*, Fr.] A poem sung by one
 person not in dialogue.
MONOGAMIST. *n. f.* [from *monos* and *game*, Fr.] One
 who disallows second marriages.
MONOGAMY. *n. f.* [from *monogame*, Fr. *monos* and *game*.] Mar-
 riage of one wife.

MONOGRAM. *n. f.* [from *monos* and *gramma*, Fr.] A
 cypher; a character compounded of several letters.
MONOLOGUE. *n. f.* [from *monos* and *logos*, Fr.] A
 scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a
 soliloquy.

He gives you an account of himself, and of his returning
 from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of
 narration Terence is subject in all his plays. *Dryden.*
MONOMACHY. *n. f.* [from *monos* and *machos*.] A duel;
 a single combat.

MONOME. *n. f.* [from *monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has
 but one denomination or name; as, *a*, *ab*, *aab*, *aaab*. *Harris.*

MONOPETALOUS. *adv.* [from *monopetalos*, Fr. *monos* and *petalos*.]
 It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, how-
 soever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones, and
 those fall off together. *Quincy.*

MONOPOLIST. *n. f.* [from *monopoleur*, French.] One who by en-
 grossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vend-
 ing any commodity.

TO MONOPOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *monopoleur* and *polize*, Fr.]
 To have the sole power or privilege of vending any com-
 modity.

He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some
 stop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will sell a yard of dra-
 pery, or mercery ware, but himself. *Atterbury.*

MONOPOLY. *n. f.* [from *monopolis*, Fr. *monos* and *polys*.]
 The exclusive privilege of selling any thing.
 Dost thou call me fool, boy?
 —All thy other titles halt thou given away; that thou
 wast born with.
 —Lords and great men will not let me; if I had a *monop-
 oly* on't they would have part on't. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
 One of the most oppressive *monopolies* imaginable; all
 others can concern only something without us, but this fat-
 terns upon our nature, yea upon our reason. *Go. of the Tongs.*
 Shakespeare rather write happily than knowingly and jolly;
 and Johnson, who by studying Horace, had been acquainted
 with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that know-
 ledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden's Jew.*
MONOPROTE. *n. f.* [from *monos* and *protes*.] Is a noun used only
 in some oblique case. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

MONOSTICH. *n. f.* [from *monos* and *stichos*.] A composition of one verse.
MONOSYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Consisting of
 words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [from *monosyllabe*, Fr. *monos* and *sylla-
 ble*.] A word of only one syllable.
 My name of Ptolemy!
 It is so long it asks an hour to write it:
 I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
 Or any other civil *monosyllable*,
 That will not tire my hand. *Dryden's Cleomena.*

MONOTONY. *n. f.* [from *monos* and *tonos*.] Monotony, Fr.]
 Consisting of one syllable.
 Nine taylor, if rightly spell'd,
 Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland.*

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 Consisting of one syllable.
 Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.
 I could object to the repetition of the same rhymes within
 four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their
 monotony. *Pope's Letters.*

MONSIEUR. *n. f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a
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 A Frenchman his companion;
 An eminent *monsieur*, that, it seems, much loves
 A Gallian girl. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

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